Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1476.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP

WARREN,

Benjamin Church, Master.

OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of

Jesse & Robert Waln.

May 26 §

For Freight or Charter,

To any part of Europe,

The Swedish Ship

Alexander Magnus,

Capt. CARL G. EHSMAN,

ABOUT 350 tons burthen, in this port; and also the Danish Ship FREDERICK JULIUS KAUS, of 450 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads.

Apply to JOHN VAUGHAN.

May 26. tuthsót

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

AERIAL,

John Tarris, master.

A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to GURNEY & SMITH.

May 25 §

For London,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

☞ The owners of Goods in the ship William Penn, are requested to send their permits on board as soon as possible.

May 19 §

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

CONSITING OF

524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof } BRANDY.
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY. — Entitled to drawback.

Apply to

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days

Apply as above.

May 24 §

Lost—A Gold Bracelet,

Marked S. H. with a double Chain. Any person who may have found it, and will return it at No. 47, Penn-street, will be handsomely rewarded.

May 27. dtf

The Subscriber,

Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.

JAMES SWAN.

May 22. d2w.

Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.

Six Dollars immediately, and

Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.

May 27. d3ot

To Let,

And possession given in two weeks,

A good 3 story Brick House,

With back buildings—No. 43, Spruce-street.

Apply at No. 109 Spruce-street.

May 26 §6t

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package,

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed

Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner

Fair American,

Virginia built—burthen about 700 barrels flour—two years old—and can be sent to sea immediately.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

No. 5, Dock-street.

May 29. d1w

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before disposed of at private sale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing creeks, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The soil is remarkably fertile; and besides a large body of meadow, there are considerable improvements on the premises. These lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the printer.

may 15. §tS

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA,

Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

Just received,

And for sale by Isaac Harvey, jun. No. 5, South Water-street,

A parcel of prime Rice; also,
Trinidad and Cayenne Cotton
Coffee in Barrels and Bags
Spanish Hides and Beef.

4th mo. 25, 1797. d4w

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'ry.

May 12. fr 4w.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Cossas	Punjum Cloths
Hummums	Gurrahs
Guzeenahs	India Calicoes
Emertics	Cotton Checks
Mamoodies	Mulmuls
Sahans	Red and Blue Bernagou hkfs
Tickeries	Patna do.
Jollas	Santipore do.
Carridarries	Plain, striped and flowered fine muslins
Maragunges	Ginghams
Baftas, various sorts	Taffeties
Sattin Romals	Bandanno red hks.

ALSO,

300 Casks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes East-India Spirits

For sale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

May 4. dtf

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,

180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes

Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Coffee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

Proposals

For carrying MAILS of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, in Philadelphia, until the 31st day of July next, inclusive.

MAINE.

1. From Brewer's or Scoodic by Machias, Chandler's river and Columbia, to Narraguagus once a week.

Leave Brewer's every Saturday at 2 P M, and arrive at Narraguagus the next Tuesday by 6 P M—*Returning*, leave Narraguagus every Wednesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Brewer's the next Saturday by 10 A M.

2. From Narraguagus by Gouldsborough, Sullivan, Trenton, Bluehill, Custine, Penobscot, Buckston, Frankfort, Prospect and Belfast to Duck-Trap once a week.

Leave Narraguagus every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Duck Trap the next Saturday by 10 A M. *Returning.* Leave Duck Trap every Saturday by 2 P M and arrive at Narraguagus the next Tuesday by 6 P M.

3. From Duck Trap by Camden, Thomaston, Warren, Waldoborough, Newcastle, Wiscasset, Bath, Brunswick, Freeport and North Yarmouth to Portland once a week.

Leave Duck Trap every Saturday by 2 P M, and arrive at Portland the next Tuesday by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Portland every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Duck Trap the next Saturday by 10 A M.

4. From Portland by Biddeford, Welles and York, to Portsmouth.

April 15 to October 15. Leave Portland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P M, and arrive at Portland on the next day by 6 P M.

October 15 to April 15. Leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Portsmouth on Tuesday and Friday by 10 A M. *Returning.* Leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Portland every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P M.

5. From Portland by North-Yarmouth, Freeport, Brunswick, Bath, Wiscasset, Dresden, Pittston and Hallowell Hook to Hallowell court house, once a week.

Leave Portland every Friday at 8 A. M, and arrive at Hallowell court-house the next Saturday by 7 P M. *Returning.* Leave Hallowell court-house every Wednesday by 5 A M, and arrive at Portland on Thursday by 6 P M.

6. From Wiscasset by Dresden, Pittston, Hallowell Hook, Hallowell court-house, Winthrop, Monmouth, Green, New-Gloucester and Gray to Portland once a week.

Leave Portland every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Wiscasset on Wednesday noon. *Returning.* Leave Wiscasset on Wednesday at 3 P M, and arrive at Portland on Friday by 6 P M.

7. From Hallowell Hook by Vassalborough, Fort Halifax, Winslow, Fairfield and Canaan to Norridgewok once a week.

Leave Hallowell Hook every Wednesday at 11 A M, and arrive at Norridgewock on Thursday by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Norridgewock on Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hallowell Hook on Tuesday by 6 P M.

8. From Hallowell Hook to Farmington on Sandy river once in two weeks.

Leave Hallowell Hook every other Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Farmington by 6 P M. *Returning.* Leave Farmington every other Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Hallowell Hook by 6 P M.

9. From Portland by Falmouth, Gorham, Buxton, Standish, Limerick, Parsonfield, Shapleigh and Lebanon to Berwick, once in two weeks.

Leave Portland every other Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Berwick on Wednesday by noon.

Leave Berwick every other Wednesday at 2 P M, and arrive at Portland on Friday by 6 P M.

10. From Standish by Flinstown, Fryburg academy, Conway and Tamworth to Sandwick in New Hampshire once in two weeks.

Leave Standish every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Sandwich on Wednesday by 6 PM. *Returning.* Leave Sandwich every other Thursday at 8 A M, and arrive at Standish on Friday by 6 P M.

11. From Wells by Waterboro', Sanford, Doughty's Falls, Berwick and Dover, to Portsmouth once a week.

Leave Wells every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Portsmouth on Wednesday by 10 A M. *Returning.* Leave Portsmouth every Wednesday by 2 P M, and arrive at Wells next Thursday by 6 P M.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

12. From Portsmouth by Dover, Rochester and Moultonborough to Plymouth, returning by New-Hampton, Meredith, Gilmantown, Nottingham and Durham to Portsmouth once in two weeks.

Leave Portsmouth every other Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Plymouth the next Friday by 6 P M. *Returning.* Receive the mail at Plymouth every other Saturday by 8 A M, and return to Portsmouth the next Tuesday by 4 P M.

Note. "The post is to go and return on this route alternately."

13. From Portsmouth by Exeter, Chester, Londonderry, Amherst, Peterborough and Marlborough to Keene, once a week.

Leave Portsmouth every Thursday by 8 A M, arrive at Exeter by one P M, at Chester by 6 P M, and at Keene on Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning.* Leave Keene every Monday by 8 A M, arrive at Chester on Tuesday by 4 P M, at Exeter on Wednesday by 9 A M, and at Portsmouth by 4 P M.

14. From Concord by Plymouth to Haverhill, once a week.

Leave Concord every Monday by 6 A M, arrive at Plymouth on Tuesday by 3 P M, and at Haverhill on Wednesday by 4 P M. *Returning.* Leave Haverhill every Thursday by 8 A M, arrive at Plymouth on Friday by 9 A M, and at Concord on Saturday by 4 P M.

15. From Exeter to Hampton Falls, three times a week from April 15 to October 15, and twice a week from October 15 to April 15.

Leave Hampton falls in one hour after the arrival after the arrival of the mail from Boston, and deliver it at Exeter in two hours, remain at Exeter two hours and return to Hampton Falls in six hours from the time of leaving it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

16. From Newburyport, Haverhill, Kingston, Exeter, New Market and Durham to Dover once a week.

Leave Newburyport every Monday by 10 A M, arrive at Dover on Wednesday by noon. *Returning.* Leave Dover on Wednesday by 3 P M, and arrive at Newburyport on Friday by 3 P M.

17. From Salem to Gloucester once a week.

Leave Gloucester every Wednesday by 7 A M, and arrive at Salem by 11 A M. *Returning.* Leave Salem every Wednesday by 1 P M, and arrive at Gloucester by 6 P M.

Note, Should this mail be carried in a stage it is to be carried as often as the stage runs, the hours desired to be stated in the proposals.

18. From Salem to Marblehead three times a week. Leave Salem every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday immediately after the arrival of the mail from Boston, and deliver it at Marblehead in one hour and a half, leave Marblehead in one hour and a half and return to Salem in two hours.

19 From Boston by Andover, Haverhill and Chester to Concord in New Hampshire once a week.

Leave Concord every Monday by 6 A M, arrive at Chester by 2 P M, and arrive at Boston on Tuesday by 4 P M. *Returning.* Leave Boston every Friday by 9 A M, arrive at Chester on Saturday by 11 A M, and arrive at Concord on Saturday by 6 P M.

20. From Boston by Concord, Lancaster, Leominster and Ashburnham to Marlborough, Keene and Walpole in New Hampshire.

Leave Boston every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Leominster by 7 P M.

Leave Leominster every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Keene by 9 PM, & at Walpole on Friday by 10 A M. *Returning.* Leave Walpole every Saturday or Sunday by 5 A M, arrive at Keene by 9 A M, and at Leominster in the evening. Leave Leominster every Monday and Thursday by 6 A M and arrive at Boston by 6 P M.

21. From Boston by Quincey, Hingham, Hanover, Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Dennis, Harwich and Chatham to Truro once a week.

Leave Boston every Thursday by 3 P M, arrive at Sandwich on Friday by 6 P M, and at Truro the next Sunday by 6 A M. *Returning.* Leave Truro every Monday by 8 A M, arrive at Sandwich on Tuesday by 7 P M, and at Boston on Thursday by 10 A M.

22. From Sandwich by Falmouth and Holmes Hole to Edgartown once a week

Leave Sandwich every Saturday by 1 P M, and arrive at Edgarton on Monday by 11 A M. *Returning.* Leave Edgarton on Monday by 2 P M, and arrive at Sandwich on Tuesday by noon.

23. From Boston by Sharon, Mansfield, Norton and Taunton to Newport once a week.

Leave Boston every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Newport by 6 P M, on Tuesday. *Returning.* Leave Newport every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Boston on Thursday by 6 P M.

24. From Boston by Charleston, Medford, Woburn, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngborough to Amherst once a week.

Leave Boston every Thursday by 10 A M, and arrive at Amherst the next Saturday noon. *Returning.* Leave Amherst every Monday noon, and arrive at Boston on Wednesday by 3 P M.

25. From Boston by Raynham, Bridgewater, Randolph and Taunton to New Bedford.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 P M, arrive at Taunton the next day by 11 A M, and at New Bedford by 8 P M. *Returning.* Leave New Bedford every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 10 P M, arrive at Taunton the next day by 11 A M, and at Boston by 8 P M.

From November 1 to May 1. Leave Boston every Wednesday and Friday at 9 A M, arrive at Taunton by 8 P M, and at New Bedford on Thursday & Saturday by 8 P M. Returning. Leave New Bedford every Monday and Wednesday by 9 A M, arrive at Taunton by 8 P M, and at Boston on Tuesday and Thursday by 7 P M.

26. From New Bedford to Nantucket, twice a week from November 1 to May 1. Leave New Bedford every Friday and Monday by 6 A M, arrive at Nantucket in the evening. Leave Nantucket every Saturday and Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at New Bedford in the evening.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave New Bedford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 10 A M, and arrive at Nantucket in the evening. Returning. Leave Nantucket every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at New Bedford in the evening, winds and tide permitting.

27. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerset to warren once a week.

Leave Taunton every Wednesday by 5 A M, and arrive at warren by 10 A M. Leave warren by 1 P M, and arrive at Taunton by 6 P M.

28. From Boston by Dedham, Providence, Plainfield, Norwich, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth, Guilford and New Haven to New York three times a week.

From May 1 to November 1. Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Providence by 6 P M, arrive at Norwich on wednesday, Friday and Monday by noon, at New London by 3 P M, arrive at New Haven on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by noon, at Stanford by 9 P M, and at New York on Friday, Monday and wednesday by noon. Returning. Leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at New Haven on wednesday, Friday and Monday by 2 P M, at Norwich on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by noon, at Providence by 8 P M, and at Boston on Friday, Monday and wednesday by 1 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Boston every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 9 A M, arrive at Providence the next days by 9 A M, at New London every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by noon, at New Haven on Friday, Monday and wednesday by 3 P M, at Stratford by 5 P M, and arrive at New York on Monday, wednesday and Friday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave New York every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday by 11 A M, arrive at Stratford the next days by 8 P M, at New Haven on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 9 A M, at New London on wednesday, Friday and Monday by 3 P M, at Providence, Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 4 P M, at Boston on Friday, Monday and wednesday by 3 P M.

29. From Boston by Dedham, Mendon, Pomfret and Tolland to Hartford once a week.

Leave Boston every Thursday by 7 A M, arrive at Hartford the next Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Hartford every Monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Boston on wednesday by 5 P M.

30. From New Bedford to Newport once a week.

Leave New Bedford every Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Newport by 4 P M. Leave Newport every Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at New Bedford by 5 P M.

31. From Worcester by Rutland, Petersham and Northfield to Brattleborough once a week.

Leave worcester every Tuesday by 1 M. and arrive at Brattleborough on wednesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Brattleborough every Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at worcester on Friday noon.

32. From Brookfield by Belchertown, Northampton, worthington, Pittsfield and New Lebanon to Albany

Leave Brookfield every Tuesday and Friday by 9 A M, arrive at Northampton by 6 P M. Leave Northampton every wednesday and Saturday at 5 A M, arrive at Pittsfield by 1 P M, and at Albany on Thursday and Monday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Albany every wednesday and Saturday at 5 A M, arrive at Pittsfield by 5 P M, at Northampton on Thursday and Monday by 7 P M, and arrive at Brookfield on Friday and Tuesday by 4 P M.

33. From Springfield by Westfield and Stockbridge to Kinderhook once a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Springfield every Tuesday by 3 P M, arrive at Kinderhook on Thursday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Kinderhook every Friday by 9 A M, arrive at Stockbridge by 3 P M. Leave Stockbridge on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Springfield by 7 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Springfield every wednesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Kinderhook on Thursday by 2 P M. Returning. Leave Kinderhook on Thursday by 4 P M, arrive at Stockbridge on Friday noon Leave Stockbridge every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Springfield by 7 P M.

34. From Suffield by West Springfield, Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleborough, Westminster, Walpole, Charlestown and Windsor to Hanover twice a week.

Leave Suffield every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A M, arrive at Northampton by 1 P M, at Walpole on Wednesday and Saturday by 5 P M, at Windsor on Monday and Thursday by 2 P M, and at Hanover by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Hanover every Tuesday and Friday by 6 A M, arrive at Windsor by 1 P M, at Walpole on Wednesday and Saturday by 7 P M, and at Northampton on Thursday and Monday by noon, and at Suffield by 7 P M.

35. From Hanover by Orford and Haverhill, to Newbury once a week.

Leave Hanover every Wednesday by 6 A M, arrive at Haverhill by 4 P M, and at Newbury by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Newbury every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Haverhill by 8 A M, and at Hanover by 6 P M.

VERMONT.

36. From Windsor, by Royalston, Randolph, Williamston and Montpelier to Burlington once in two weeks.

Leave Windsor every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Burlington the next Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Burlington every other Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Windsor on Wednesday by 6 P M

37. From Windsor to Rutland once a week.

Leave Rutland every Monday by 7 A M, and arrive at Windsor on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Windsor every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Thursday by 6 P M.

38. From Burlington by Vergennes and Middlebury to Rutland once a week.

Leave Burlington every Thursday by 8 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Rutland every Monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Burlington on Wednesday noon.

39. From Rutland by Manchester, Bennington, Lansingburg and Troy to Albany.

Leave Rutland every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Albany the next Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Albany every Thursday by 8 A M, and arrive at Bennington by 7 P M. Leave Bennington on Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Rutland on Saturday by 7 P M.

RHODE-ISLAND.

40. From Providence by Bristol and Warren to Newport.

Leave Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday and Friday by 7 A M, and arrive at Newport the same days by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Newport every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 A M, and arrive at Providence by 4 P M.

41. From Providence by East Greenwich, Newport, South Kingston, Westerly and Stonington Point to New London once a week.

Leave Providence every Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newport by 6 P M, leave Newport every Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at New London on Thursday by noon. Returning. Leave New London on Thursday by 3 P M, and arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P M, leave Newport on Monday by 7 A M, and arrive at Providence by 5 P M.

CONNECTICUT.

42. From Hartford by Windham to Norwich once a week.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Norwich by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Norwich every Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hartford by 7 P M.

43 From Hartford by Middletown, Modus Landing and Colchester to New-London, once a week.

Leave Hartford every Tuesday at 1 P M, and arrive at New London on Wednesday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave New London every Thursday by 11 A M, and arrive at Hartford on Friday by 7 P M.

44. From Hartford by New Hartford, Canaan, Sheffield and Hillsdale to Hudson once a week

Leave Hartford every Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hudson on Wednesday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave Hudson every Wednesday at 2 P M, and arrive at Hartford on Friday by 11 A M.

45. From Hartford by Litchfield, New Milford, Newtown, Danbury and Ridgefield to New York once a week.

Leave Hartford every Monday by 10 A M, arrive at Litchfield by 7 P M, at New Milford on Tuesday by 11 A M, and at New York on Thursday by 8 A M. Returning. Leave New York every Thursday by 4 P M, arrive at New Milford on Saturday noon, at Litchfield by 7 P M, and at Hartford on Monday by 8 A M.

46. From New-Haven by Derby, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethlem, Litchfield and Goshen, to Canaan, once a week.

Leave Canaan every Monday noon, arrive at Litchfield by 7 P M, and at New Haven on Wednesday by 10 A M. Leave New Haven every Wednesday by 2 P M, arrive at Litchfield on Thursday noon, and at Canaan by 7 P M.

47. From New York by White Plains, Bedford, Fredericktown, Dover, Sharon, Sheffield, Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Pittsfield and Williamston to Bennington

Leave New York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 A M, the next Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 6 P M. Returning. Leave Bennington every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by 5 A M, and arrive at New York the next Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday by 6 P M.

If the stages run but once a week on this route the mail is to leave New York every Monday at 5 A M, arrive at Bennington on Wednesday by 6 P M. Leave Bennington on Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at New York on Saturday by 6 P M.

48. From New York by Yonkers, Peekskill, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Redhook, Clermont, Hudson, Claverac and Kinderhook to Albany three times a week.

Leave New York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 2 P M, arrive at Tarrytown by 8 P M. Leave Tarrytown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A M, arrive at Poughkeepsie by 7 P M. Leave Poughkeepsie Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 5 A M, arrive at Kinderhook by 7 P M. Leave Kinderhook every Thursday, Saturday and Monday, at 5 A M, and arrive at Albany by 8 A M. Returning. Leave Albany Thursday, Saturday and Monday by 3 P M, arrive at Kinderhook by 7 P M. Leave Kinderhook Friday, Sunday and Tuesday, at 5 A M, arrive at Poughkeepsie by 7 P M. Leave Poughkeepsie Saturday, Monday and Wednesday, at 5 A M, arrive at Tarrytown by 7 P M. Leave Tarrytown every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 5 A M, arrive at New York at 11 A M.

49. From Albany by Troy and Lansingburgh, to Salem, once a week.

Leave Albany every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Lansingburgh by 10 A M, and at Salem by 4 P M. Returning. Leave Salem every Monday, by 8 A M, and arrive at Albany by 5 P M.

50. From Salem by Granville, Fairhaven, Vergennes, Bason-Harbour, Willsboro', Peru and Plattsburgh, to Champlain-town, once in two weeks,

Leave Salem every other Wednesday by 5 A M, and arrive at Plattsburgh the next Sunday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Plattsburgh every other Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Friday by 4 P M.

51. From Lansingburgh by Waterford, Stillwater, Fort Edward, Whitehall landing and Fairhaven, to Rutland, in Vermont.

Leave Lansingburgh every Thursday by noon, and arrive at Rutland the next Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Rutland every Monday by noon, and arrive at Lansingburgh on Thursday by 10 A M.

52. From Albany by Schenectady, Tripes Hill, Conajoharry, German Flatts, O'd Fort Schuyler and Whitestown to Rome. *The times desired to be settled in the proposals.*

53. From Schenectady by Ballstown Springs and Glenside ridge to Sandy Hill once a week.

Leave Schenectady every Tuesday by 6 A M. and arrive at Sandy Hill by 4 P M, Leave Sandy Hill on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Schenectady by 4 P M.

54. From Tripeshill to Johnston once a week.

Leave Tripeshill in one hour after the mail arrives from Albany on Tuesday, arrive at Johnston in two hours, stay at Johnston two hours, and return to Tripeshill in two hours.

55. From Conajoharry by Cherry Valley to Cooperstown twice a week.

Leave Conajoharry every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Cooperstown by 2 P M. Leave Cooperstown every Tuesday and Friday by 10 A M. and arrive at Conajoharry by 6 P M.

56. From Cooperstown by Butternuts and Oxford to Union once in two weeks.

Leave Union every other Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cooperstown on Wednesday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Cooperstown every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Union on Saturday by 3 P M.

57. From O'd Fort Schuyler by Cincinnatus to Oxford Academy once in two weeks.

Leave Old Fort Schuyler every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Oxford on Friday noon. Returning. Leave Oxford every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Old Fort Schuyler on Saturday by 7 P M.

58. From Rome by to Rotterdam once in two weeks.

Leave Rome every other Thursday by 10 A M, and arrive at Rotterdam by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Rotterdam every other Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Rome by 6 P M.

59. From Rome by Oneida, Onondaigua, Scipio and Geneva to Kanandaigua once a week.

Leave Rome every Thursday by 10 A M, and arrive at Kanandaigua the next Monday by 6 A M. Leave Kanandaigua every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Rome the next Thursday by 8 A M.

60. From Kanandaigua by Hartford to Niagara once in two weeks.

Leave Kanandaigua every other Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Niagara the next Wednesday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Niagara every other Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Kanandaigua the next Monday by 6 A M.

61. From Rhinebeck by Kingston, Shawangunk, Wardsbridge, Goshen, Hamburg, Newtown, Hacketstown and Morristown to Newark, to return from Morristown by Bronceton, Rockaway and Sparta to Newtown once a week.

Leave Rhinebeck every Friday by 5 A M, arrive at Goshen on Saturday at 7 A M, at Newtown by 7 P M, at Hacketstown and Morristown on Sunday, and at Newark on Monday by 10 A M. Returning. Leave Newark every Monday by 2 P M, arrive at Boonton and Rockaway on Tuesday, at Newtown by 7 P M, at Goshen on Wednesday at 5 P M, and at Rhinebeck on Thursday by 9 P M.

62. From New York by Hackensack, Paramus, New Antrim and Chester to Goshen once a week.

Leave New York every Friday at 7 A M, and arrive at Goshen on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Goshen every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arirve at New York on Wednesday by 6 P M.

63. From Fishkill by Newburg and New Windsor to Goshen once a week.

Leave Fishkill every Wednesday by 7 A M, and arrive at Goshen by 5 P M. Leave Goshen every Tuesday at 7 A M, and arrive at Fishkill by 5 P M.

64. From New York by Jamaica, Huntington, Smithtown, Brookhaven, Suffolk, Southampton & Bridgehampton to Sagharbour once a week.

Leave New York every Thursday at 10 A M, and arrive at Sagharbour the next Saturday by 6 P M. Leave Sagharbour every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at New York on Wednesday by 5 P M.

NEW-JERSEY.

65. From Woodbridge to Amboy three times a week.

Leave Woodbridge every Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 8 A M, and arrive at Amboy by 9 A M. Leave Amboy at noon and arrive at Woodbridge by 1 P M.

66 From Trenton by Allentown, Monmouth court-house, Shrewsbury, Middletown Point, Spotswood, New Brunswick, Somerset, New Germanton, Pittston and Flemington to Trenton once a week.

Leave Trenton every Tuesday by 10 A M, and return to Trenton the next Tuesday by 6 A M.

67. From Philadelphia by Taunton and Atsion to Tuckerton once in two weeks.

Leave Philadelphia every other Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Tuckerton on Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Tuckerton every other Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday by 9 A M.

68. From Philadelphia by Woodbury, Swedesborough, Woodstown and Salem to Bridgetown once a week.

Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday afternoon by 3 o'clock, and arrive at Bridgetown on Friday by 2 P M. Leave Bridgetown on Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday at 9 A M.

69. From Philadelphia by Jenkintown, Plumstead and Pipers by Bethlehem to Easton once a week.

Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Easton on Thursday by 2 P M. Returning. Leave Easton every Monday at 9 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday by 3 P M.

70. From Plumstead by Pipers and Alexandria to Pittston once a week.

Leave Plumstead every Thursday by 5 A M, arrive at Pittston by 11 A M. Leave Pittston by 1 P M, and arrive at Plumstead by 7 P M.

71. From Easton to Wilkesbarre once a week.

Leave Easton every Thursday by 3 P M, and arrive at Wilkesbarre on Saturday noon. Returning. Leave Wilkesbarre every Tuesday noon, and arrive at Easton every Thursday by noon.

72. From Philadelphia by Norristown, Trap, Pottsgrove, Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg to Carlisle.

October 15 to April 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday and Thursday at sunset, arrive at Reading every Thursday and Saturday at 4 P M. Leave Reading every Friday at 8 A M, arrive at Carlisle every Sunday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave Carlisle every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Reading on Tuesday by 4 P M, leave Reading every Wednesday and Monday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Thursday and Tuesday by 4 P M.

April 15, to October 15. Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday and Friday at 8 A M, arrive at Reading on Thursday and Saturday by 11 A M. Leave Reading every Thursday noon, and arrive at Carlisle the next Saturday by 11 A M. Returning. Leave Carlisle every Monday noon, arrive at Reading on Tuesday by 7 P M. Leave Reading every Wednesday and Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Thursday and Tuesday by 9 A M

73. From Reading by Hamburg, Sunbury and Northumberland to Louisburg once a week.

Leave Reading every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg on Monday by 10 A M. Returning. Leave Louisburg every Tuesday noon, and arrive at Reading on Thursday by 4 P M.

74. From Harrisburg by Petersburg, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Mifflintown, Lousstown, Huntingdon, Alexandria, Centre Furnace, Belle Fount, Milesburg, Aaronsburg, Mifflinburg, Louisburg, Northumberland, Sunbury and Halifax to Harrisburg once in two weeks.

Leave Harrisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, waiting at each post office which shall be established on the route, two hours, and return again to Harrisburg the next Monday by 8 A M.

75, From Somerset by Connellsville to Union once a week.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday noon and arrive at Wheeling on Saturday by noon. Returning. Leave Wheeling every Thursday by 9 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Saturday by 10 A M.

75 Leave Somerset every Thursday by 5 A. M arrive at Union by 4 P. M, Leave Union every Friday by 8 A. M and arrive at Somerset by 7 P. M.

76. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington and West Liberty to Wheeling once a week.

77. From Preston by Washington to Cincinnati once a week.

Leave Preston every Friday at noon, arrive at Washington by 8 P M, and at Cincinnati the next Monday noon. Returning. Leave Cincinnati every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 5 P M. Leave Washington at 9 P M, and arrive at Preston on Friday by 11½ A M.

KENTUCKY.

78. From Washington by Springfield, Bourbon, Lexington, Frankfort and Harrodsburg to Danville once a week.

Leave Washington every Saturday by 8 A M, and arrive at Danville the next Monday by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Danville every Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Lexington on Wednesday noon, and at Washington on Thursday by 6 P M.

79. From Danville to Louisville by Beardstown once in two weeks.

Leave Danville every other Tuesday by noon, arrive at Louisville the next Thursday by 3 P M. Returning. Leave Louisville every other Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Danville on Saturday by 6 P M.

80. From Danville by Stamford and Cumberland Gap to Moffat's store in Tennessee once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 2 P M, and arrive at Moffat's store the next Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Moffat's store every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Danville on Monday by 10 A M.

TENNESSEE.

81. From Knoxville by South West Point and Fort Blount and Craig Fort to Nashville once in two weeks.

Leave Knoxville every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Nashville the next Monday by 9 A M. Returning. Leave Nashville every other Monday by 3 P M, and arrive at Knoxville the next Saturday by 8 P M.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

82. From Baltimore by Elliott's, Lower Mills, Montgomery Court House, Charlesburg, Leesburg, Middleburg and Warrenton to Culpeper, C. H. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday noon, arrive at Leesburg on Tuesday evening, and at Culpeper Court House the next Thursday noon. Returning. Leave Culpeper Court House every Friday noon and arrive at Baltimore the next Monday by 9 A M.

83. From Allen's Fresh by Ludlow's Ferry to Port Conway in Virginia once in two weeks,

Leave Allen's Fresh every other Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Pott Conway by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Port Conway every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Allen's Fresh by 7 P M.

84. From Morgantown by Petty John's to Clarksbury once in two weeks.

Leave Morgantown every other Monday by 5 A M, and arrive at Clarksburg by 5 P M. Returning. Leave Clarksburg every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Morgantown by 8 P M.

85. From Todds to King and Queen, C. H. once a week.

Leave Todds every Thursday by 9 A M, arrive at King and Queen by 11 A M. Leave King and Queen at 1 P M, and arrive at Todds by 6 P M.

86. From Halifax by Danville to Caswell court-house once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Tuesday by 2 P M, arrive at Caswell court house the next Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Caswell C. H. every other Thursday by 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by noon.

87. From Petersburgh by Sussex court house and Southampton court house to South Quay, once in two weeks.

Leave Petersburg every other Wednesday by 6 A M and arrive at South Quay on Thursday by 6 P M. Returning. Leave South Quay every other Monday by 6 A M and arrive at Petersburg on Tuesday by 3 P M.

NORTH CAROLINA, &c

88. From Newbern to Beaufort and Swansboro' once in two weeks, the mail to go alternately.

Leave Newbern every other Thursday by 6 A M, remain at each of the offices two hours, and return to Newbern the next

89. From Wilmington by Georgetown to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Wilmington every Monday by 6 A M and arrive at Charleston the next Thursday by 10 A M. Leave Charleston every Thursday by 3 P M and arrive at Wilmington the next Sunday by 5 P M.

90. From Norfolk by Kempsville, Great Bridge and North West River Bridge to Jonesboro', once in two weeks.

Leave Norfolk every other Wednesday at 9 A M and arrive at Jonesboro' on Thursday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Jonesboro' every other Monday by 10 A M and arrive at Norfolk on Tuesday by 6 P M.

91. From North West River Bridge by New Lebanon to Elizabeth city, once in two weeks.

Leave North West River Bridge every other Friday by 6 A M add arrive at Elizabeth city by 6 P M. Leave Elizabeth city every other Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at N. W. river bridge by 6 P M.

92. From Salem, N. C. by Bethania, Flower Gap Grayson court-house and Austinville to Wythe court-house once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Wythe c. h. the next Mon. by 6 P M. Leave Wythe court-house every other Tuesday by 9 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Thursday by 6 P M.

93. From Murfreesboro' by South Quay to Suffolk once a week.

From Murfreesboro' every Wednesday by 6 A M, arrive at Suffolk by 6 P M. Returning. Leave Suffolk every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Murfreesboro' by 6 P M.

94. From Fayetteville to Pittsburg once in two weeks.

Leave Fayetteville every other Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Thursday at 10 A M. Leave Pittsburg every other Thursday by 2 P M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH-CAROLINA.

95. From Augusta by Robinson at the White Ponds and Gillets mills to Coosahatchy, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Tuesday by 8 A M and arrive at Coosahatchy on Wednesday by 7 P M. Returning. Leave Coosahatchy every Sunday at 6 A M and arrive at Augusta on Monday by 5 P M.

96 From Georgetown to Rocky Landing in Georgia, once in two weeks.

Leave Georgetown every other Monday at 6 A M, and arrive at Rocky Landing at 5 P M. Returning. Leave Rocky Landing every other Tuesday by 6 A M and arrive at Georgetown by 6 PM.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5 Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contracts will receive their pay quarterly. in the months of January, April, July and October.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and continue for four years, until the first of October 1801—excepting contracts for the routes No. 8, 9, 10, 31, 36, 50, 51, 57, 63, 74, 76, 77, 80, 81, 83, 84. 87, 90, 91, 92, 96—which are to continue for two years until 1st of October, 1799.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Master General.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia, }
May 27th, 1777. }
June 1. th&mtJ

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

A CHARGE,

delivered to the Grand Jury of the United States, for the District of Virginia, in the Circuit Court of the United States, held at Richmond, May 22d, 1797, by

JAMES IREDELL,

one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(Published at the request of the Grand-Jury.)

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

THE frequent returns of courts of justice naturally occasion us to reflect on the origin from which they flow. However painful such review may be to some nations, to us it can afford nothing but satisfaction and gratitude. We trace the origin of ours as well as of every other authority to the purest source from which any authority can be derived, the spontaneous but deliberate grant of the people themselves for whose benefit it is established. Liberty to a considerable degree had subsisted in other ages and in other countries, but such an exercise of it as this (notwithstanding the fanciful opinion of some ingenious writers) probably first took place in our own. The attempt was noble, and the success hitherto has been beyond all expectation. Whether its blessings are to be preserved or lost, must, in no small degree, depend on the conduct of the people themselves.

If they wish for good laws, they must choose able and disinterested men to make them. If they wish for officers adequate to their stations in the other departmenrs of government, it is in their power directly or indirectly to secure them by a discreet and judicious exercise of the choice with which they are invested. If in any particular their confidence should be abused, a plain and adequate remedy is provided. After a stated interval their legislators may be changed.—Without any delay but such as the occasion must require, any public officer who has misbehaved is liable to trial, punishment, and disgrace. To this may be added, what probably is not the weakest restraint, the general odium that must attend a manifest departure from duty in an important public employment.

The people at large having these securities for the faithful discharge of offices of public trust, it is fit that those whom they select as their officers should have some security on their part. It is not to be presumed, that men, chosen as they are, should be remarkably deficient either in ability or integrity, and therefore they have a right to expect that their conduct should not immediately be condemned merely because some persons are ready to find fault with it. The task they have to perform is of no common magnitude, both as to difficulty and importance. If in the small concerns of private life, few men can conduct themselves with strict regularity and exactness, and unexpected difficulties will disconcert even the most orderly and discreet, can we conceive the path perfectly plain and obvious for the government of millions of men, who, though possessing one common and united interest, have an infinite variety of private views,—tending to divert them from the great object of union, even if their understandings and dispositions were perfectly alike. But if to this we add the various degrees of their understanding, their different means of improvement and information, the delusive and dangerous passions by which many are guided, the activity of bad citizens, the supineness of good, until some critical alarm alike actuates both to a struggle which may endanger the government at the moment when its utmost energies are necessary, we cannot wonder at the diversity of opinion which prevails in respect to most public measures, nor at the consequences which follow from rival sentiments, too apt to disturb the temper even of the best minds, but which, unavoidably, give a full scope to the passions of weak, arrogant, or unprincipled men,—who either make no allowances for difficulties which weak minds never perceive;—or from an excess of vanity or presumption, suppose none can surmount them but themselves; or, with views too base to be avowed, hesitate not to gratify malignant or groveling purposes of their own, without the slightest independent regard to the honor, the interest, or even the safety of their country. Such causes must often produce great agitation in any country, but must operate with increased and dangerous vigour in one like our own, composed of many powerful states, to a great degree independent on each other, having either real or imaginary differences of local interest, and with little other effectual cement to bind them together but a sense of foreign external danger, which with respect to many will be apt to operate but too weakly until it has increased to a magnitude which astonishes and confounds them.

(Concluded in our next.)

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By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 24.

Mr. Livingston's speech continued.

Have we respected ourselves in this unhappy case; what were the sentiments of our predecessors in 1783; on the 26th April, that year a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Madison, Mr. Ellworth, and Mr. Hamilton, to report on the subject of the 5 per cent impost, and among the inducements for its adoption by the states—they say, "if other motives "than those of justice could be requisite on this "occasion, no nation could ever feel stronger; "for when debts are to be paid TO AN ALLY "in the first place, who to the *exertions of his* "*arms* in support of our cause, has added the "*succors of his treasury*; who, to his *impor-*"*tant loans*, has *added* liberal DONATIONS; "and whose loans *themselves* carry the impres-"sion of his *magnanimity and friendship*." In December of the same year upon the resignation of Gen. Washington Congress declares to him that "you have persevered till the United "States aided by a *magnanimous king and na-*"*tion*, have been enabled under a just Provi-"dence to close the war in freedom, safety "and independence."—And is it now that irritated by unworthy or odious bickerings, we shall take upon us to fly in the face of our history—of our living and immortal history—and attempt to unsay all this; yes! a production communicated to us last session from one of the departments of our government, and published to America and all the world, treats all these solemn records as things founded on error and falsehood, or on hypocrisy; in that very publication we are told that the minister of France thro' whom America received those signal benefits and support, had descended to intrigue against those very liberties upon the support of which so much had been expended, and such distinguished measures carried into decisive execution; we are taught there to believe, if folly itself could be so credulous, that France interfered privately to prevent what she made such efforts to secure!—And this is the language by which France is to be persuaded of our love of justice, of our love of virtue, of our infallibility, of our regard for the dignity of our country whose sentiment are one and the same with the government! "O! said Mr. Livingston,—"Let me not pass over unnoticed that joy "which I so well remember to have beamed on "every countenance upon the inspiring tidings "that France had joined her arms to ours in "defence of our liberties—no, it can never be "erased from my heart, in the gloomy horrors "of desolation and an assassinating war, I could "read by the light of those flames which con-"sumed my paternal mansion, by the joy that "sparkled in every eye, how great were the "consequences of her union to America—I "feel the revival of that animating joy, kin-"dled this moment in my bosom—I will fore-"ver cherish it in my heart of hearts—and I "trust never part with it, till I shall part with "every other sensation."

Yet after all sooner than sacrifice one right—one principle—or make one unjust concession to France, he would sooner sacrifice his life; but he would still sooner behave like a truly dignified man and acknowledge an error if he should appear to have committed one, than support the error with the utmost certainty of success.

France then may certainly complain without justly exciting that indignation at her presumption, which some gentlemen express;—she is charged with the commission of various injuries;—the dismission of our minister—the commission of depredations on our commerce—with a refusing to treat upon our disagreements—and an interference in our government: upon the first of these subjects he felt a sense of indignity as much as any man, rise in his breast, he felt for the respectable person who had the painful task to encounter; but he would not argue largely on that subject at this time since it involved a consideration of all the predisposing causes of that dismission; he would leave it to be the subject of amicable explanation—for disguise it how we would, if we hold the language of the President, to war we must go; he would maintain what had been already done in the way of Treaty; but he would leave it to the House to determine between better language and war; our sense of infallibility and our conduct were like the two principles of the Indian mythology—ever at war with each other, and ruin would follow the obstinacy that resists all deliberation; the man who should pretend to attempt a negociation at Paris after such language from the Legislature and the Executive, should bear the cap and bells to save him from any other imputation than that of being a maniac! he could not expect to negociate after them.

But gentlemen affect to believe, for either they must be very imperfectly informed on the subject do they not earnestly believe, that the dismission of our minister was actually the *violation of a right:* of what right, by what law of nations is the right established that one nation can insist on keeping a minister in another contrary to the will of that nation; he defied any man however learned and however great, to point out the foundation of any such right: if therefore it is not a right, the denial to receive a minister cannot be dispassionately considered as in itself an insult, although the circumstances attending it may be attended with marks of the most unpleasant disrespect; yet even there appearances are no more than the necessary consequences of the impressions made on the French government, from the consideration of our conduct in the particulars before noticed, and of a false light in which they have taken others;—for notwithstanding this marked expression of their sentiments, if gentlemen will read the latter part of the minister's they will find him declare the sentiments of the government—"I "pray you to be persuaded, Citizen Minister, "that this determination having become neces-"sary."—that is necessary under their impressions of our conduct towards them—"allows "to subsist between the French Republic and "the American people the affection founded "upon former benefits and reciprocal interests:"—but, say gentlemen, the Directory has said they "will not acknowledge nor receive "another minister plenipotentiary from the "United States until after the redress of the "grievrnces demanded of the American go-"vernment, and which the French govern-"ment has a right to expect from it;" and from this article which precedes that which I have before quoted, gentlemen conclude that *no minister whatever* will be received till we have conceded to them all they shall please to ask; he would not trouble the committee by further exposing absurdities so visible, as the supposition of an exclusion of *every kind of minister* and *all negociation*, because they declare they will not receive a *plenipotentiary minister* until those causes of complaint are removed; how are they, or how can they be put in the way of explanation or removal but by a minister. Upon the subject of the complaints themselves he had already expressed his opinion, that many of them were frivolous and others unfounded; it was frivolous, for instance; in our eyes, to complain of the arrangement of the names of the several states of Europe in al-

manac; but would any gentleman say that no intercourse can take place until this and others of a like kind are redressed. He believed it would only be necessary to explain their absurdity to redress them effectually; but the French Republic does not go so far as gentlemen appear to wish she had gone, she does not say, you must redress every thing we complain of—but all those which *she has a right to expect* from the American Republic; and is it not by discussion and investigation that the question must be decided what she has and has not a right to demand redress of:—if there is a possibility of another construction, and that would lead to war, which of them ought we to adopt!

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

Mr. Fowler, from Kentucky, yesterday appeared and took his seat in the House.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the answer to the President's speech, and Mr. Dayton's amendment being under consideration,

Mr. Hartley was perfuaded there was but one wish in the house with respect to peace, notwithstanding insinuations to the contrary; but he could not agree with the proposed amendment, as he wished the negociation to be left wholly to the President.—The treaty entered into with France provided for their being placed on the same footing with other nations, and he wished that right to be recognized by negociation, and he doubted not the President would do it; for as he must see that peace was the desire of all, he would take such steps as would be best calculated to lead to it. He was against encroachments on the President, as if they once begun, there was no knowing where they could stop. He thought there was no danger of war; it would be a disagreeable thing for men who fought in the revolutionary war, to be obliged to unsheath their swords against France; but he trusted, before they rose, means would be taken, for putting the country into a state of defence.

Mr. Swanwick hoped the amendment would be adopted. The objections against it were of a curious nature. It was first said, if France was put upon the same footing with other nations, we should have an equivalent; they ought to pay for the spoliations committed on our property. Again, it was observed, that to offer them this, would be to put them in a worse situation than before, and that they would laugh at such a proposition. Mr. S. took a view of the advantages which France was said to enjoy over other countries with respect to bringing prizes into our ports, and shewed that they no longer existed. He took notice of a fact related by Mr. W. Smith yesterday, respecting a French prize being brought into Charleston, and denied that there was any favour done to the French in the business, but the contrary. France, he said suffered material injury from the British treaty, and there needed be no apprehension of their refusing to be put on the same ground with other nations. He reprobated the idea of being denied the privilege of giving an opinion to the Executive, and said there was no expression in the answer which echoed to that in the speech with respect to a willingness to retract error which the Senate had carefully reverberated. If gentlemen were sincere in their wishes for peace with France, he could not see how they could object to the amendment. Why say peace ought not to be made, except redress was received for spoliations? He had himself suffered very materially in this respect, as well as many of his constituents,—and he felt, of course, as ardent a wish they should be paid for as other gentlemen; but he did not think it would be good policy to go to war, if satisfaction was refused. This would be probably to risk the loss of a pound for the sake of gaining a penny. Besides it might be, that when these claims came to be settled, France (like Britain with respect to Virginia claims) might bring charges against us, and not settle the account. He was willing to leave that business to be settled by the Executive.

Mr. Craik observed, the gentleman last to seemed perfectly willing to entrust one business with the Executive, whilst he was afraid to trust him with another. With respect to the ground of gentlemen being changed, he wished it might not appear so by an agreement to this amendment, which was exactly the same in effect as that which had been negatived. He expected the mover would have shewn wherein it differed from the former, when called upon to do so by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) said the member from Massachusetts would bear him witness that he did answer the enquiry.

Mr. Craik said, if it were so, he has been mistaken. He thought there was no difference between them. He wished to repel the insinuation that the opposers of the amendment were enemies of peace, and enemies of France, which was constantly insisted upon by gentlemen on the other side. He wished to shew France the same justice as other nations; but he was not willing to insert the sentiment in this address. Nor did he wish to go into the enquiry how far they were or were not at present on the same footing. He had the same objection against this amendment that he had against the one brought forward by the gentleman from Virginia, viz. that it was an unconstitutional interference with the Executive, and shewed a want of confidence in that part of the government, which was at present peculiarly improper to be shewn. This consideration had been treated very lightly. It was true that foreign politics had too much mixed in the political conduct of persons in this country; and he believed the distinguishing feature between the two parties was, that one wished to grasp all power in the House of Representatives, and the other to maintain the other branches in the exercise of their constitutional powers. He thought this amendment was calculated to promote the views of the former. The same design of extending that power, had led them to decide the right to decide upon treaties, and to break treaties. He asked whether the power they were about to exercise was a legislative or an executive act?

If it were intended (as doubtleſs it was) to influence the Executive, it was certainly of the latter kind, and therefore not their buſineſs. But it was ſaid the Executive was anxious to receive this opinion; he found nothing of this ſort in the ſpeech of the preſident, and he did not know upon what ground the aſſertion could be made. It was well known, Mr. C. ſaid, that it was inſinuated in France that the government and the people of this country had different wiſhes; it therefore became them to act in ſuch a manner as to repel the charge; but if they agreed to the preſent amendment, the opinion would be ſtrengthened.

Mr. C. concluded by obſerving, that tho' unanimity was very deſirable upon a queſtion of this ſort, yet it was above all things to be avoided, if it were to be at the propoſed ſacrifice. The gentleman from Pennſylvania had called upon the Committee to convince the French Nation that there was no Britiſh influence in that Houſe, but he hoped they ſhould not ſhew them at the ſame time that there was no American influence. He truſted they ſhould not ſhew to them that they were all Frenchmen; that they were divided, from the Executive, and had no confidence in it; that the Preſident was under Britiſh influence, and that he could not therefore be truſted. This indeed would be re-echoing the calumnies which had been raiſed againſt this country.

Mr. Dayton ſaid the tedious length of the debate on the propoſition from the gentleman from Virginia, had determined him to have left his amendment to its fate, without taking up the time of the Committee with any obſervations in favour of it. The criticiſms which it had provoked from the gentleman from South Carolina, might, perhaps, have been deemed a ſufficient apology for breaking this reſolution, if it had not been ſuggeſted that a modification of ſome expreſſions would render it more agreeable to ſome members of the Committee, to which he had no objection, as they did not tend to change the ſentiment, They were, that inſtead of "as favorable as" to inſert "ſimilar to thoſe of," and after "with us," the words, "if an inequality ſhall be found to exiſt."

Mr. D. till yeſterday was of opinion, that, however members differed about the mode of doing it, that there were none who did not wiſh to place France upon the ſame footing with other nations in reſpect to treaties. He thought the diſpute had been about words and not about ſubſtance. He hoped in the remarks he ſhould make, he ſhould be excuſed from arraigning the French Republic like a criminal at their bar, not only with crimes committed againſt the intereſts of the United States, but alſo with thoſe ſaid to be committed againſt the different nations of Europe, with whoſe political connexion we have nothing to do, and for which they would not certainly thank us; to ſay to them you have enſlaved this country, and deceived into vaſſalage another, were not very pleaſant aſſertions; and this to be ſaid alſo of ſovereign nations as independent as we, at a time when the repreſentatives of thoſe nations were accredited, and received amongſt us; and not only received but permitted to ſit within their walls, and liſten to their debates.

If the queſtion were, into what balance of the powers of Europe we ſhould be caſt, as a make weight, ſuch obſervations might be pertinent; but as he conceived the queſtion related to the maintenance of the peace of this country, he could not ſee how ſuch remarks could apply. He hoped he ſhould not be accuſed of a want of ſpirit, if he did not ſpeak of war as a paſtime—of conquering countries, as if it were only to overrun them, to make them our own; or if he did not talk of buckling on our armour, and of DYING IN THE LAST DITCH. To him it appeared better to expreſs ourſelves with a becoming ſpirit of reſentment, without uſing the rage of a MADMAN. It was not neceſſary to crouch to any nation. But he wiſhed to act as if we wiſhed for peace, and not to ſtand in the poſition of GLADIATORS, to ſound the trumpet of defiance.

He could ſay that he felt the full force of the indignity offered to this country in the diſmiſſal of our miniſter. He did not hear with coolneſs "you ſhall repeal this act, you ſhall annul this decree, &c. before we will have any communication with you."—When he heard this language, even from the Republic of France, he felt as an American, but he acknowledged a ſpirit of conciliation, and a ſenſe of gratitude (not yet extinguiſhed) led him at leaſt to moderate, if not to extinguiſh this reſentment. The recollection of benefits received, would lead him to ſay to them: "Frenchmen, you were our firſt and beſt allies, when the country we called our Mother, endeavoured to reduce us to unconditional ſubjection; when every nation ſhrunk from us, you, People of France (or, if gentlemen like it better, YOUR MONARCH) ſupported us;—you reached out a helping hand for our protection,—You at that time entered into a treaty with us; if it now operate hardly upon you, take it back; what you liberally granted to us in 1778, is reſtored to you in 1797, as it is, in your opinion at leaſt, a ſource of diſquietude; you ſhall be admitted to all the favours of the Britiſh treaty of 1794; neutral ſhips ſhall not make neutral goods; the liſt of contraband articles and the proviſion article in that treaty, ſhall be yours, and inſerted in your new code." But, in doing this, he would reſiſt the conſtruction put upon the ſecond article of the French treaty. And he would not only grant theſe privileges to the French nation, but to any nation in the world, that the Britiſh treaty put upon an unequal footing, and which, if not altered or modified, would be the cauſe of war.

As little would he be diſpoſed to agree to the conſtruction which had been practically put upon the proviſion article by Great Britain. It had not been fully eſtabliſhed by writers on the law of nations that there were any inſtances in which belligerent powers could conſider proviſions as contraband, except when going to a blockaded or beſieged place. However there would be no difficulty in the caſe, if the article were given to France in the ſame way as to Great Britain.

It might be proper to notice, Mr. Dayton ſaid, the oppoſite objections of the gentleman from South Carolina to the amendment (Mr. Smith.) He ſaid France would be offended at the propoſal; if that were true, agreeable to the doctrine of his colleague (Mr. Harper) it would inſpire them with RESPECT for us; but he added alſo that France would LAUGH at the propoſal: yet he did not ſee how they could look upon it with ſuch different ſenſations at the ſame time. He went on to ſay that France was already more highly favoured than other countries: but, before he ſat down, he ſaid if this favour were granted to France ſhe ought to allow an equivalent. Where, he aſked, was the conſiſtency of ſuch aſſertions? Mr. D. then took notice of what had been ſaid with reſpect to the amendment dictating to the Executive and its being unconſtitutional, and ſhewed that it was neither one nor the other, but he truſted that it would be the Harbinger of Peace between the two countries.

The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts had taken the liberty of ſaying, that the amendment was founded on a perſuaſion that the Preſident would not do his duty, and that he was under Britiſh influence. He ſubmitted it to the committee whether ſuch obſervations deſerved an anſwer.

"Mr. Harper having noticed Mr. Dayton's uſual practice of making perſonal attacks on members in debate, and the frequent inſtances of it with reſpect to himſelf, proceeded to mention the terms MADMAN and GLADIATOR as inſtances. Mr. Dayton did not deny that theſe terms had been applied to Mr. Harper. He only aſked why that gentleman ſhould take them to himſelf? Mr. Harper anſwered that the application of the terms, though not direct, was ſo made as to be perfectly well underſtood, and he went on to obſerve that he had been not only called a Gladiator and a Madman by the gentleman from Jerſey, but had alſo been accuſed of INDECENCY in referring to Holland and Spain while the miniſters of thoſe countries were preſent. "It is not ſaid Mr. "Harper, among the leaſt of that gentleman's inconſiſtencies that he ſhould accuſe "others of indecency at the very moment "when he was committing it himſelf. But "does he really imagine that the freedom "of diſcuſſion in this houſe is to be trammelled by the preſence of Foreign miniſters! Does he ſeriouſly ſuppoſe that the "mouths of members are to be ſtopt, on "topics which they deem relevant and important, becauſe thoſe gentlemen think "fit to come and ſit in the lobby? If ſo "I can only pity his weakneſs and his ignorance." [*The above communicated.*]

Mr. N. SMITH thought members had been more deſirous of addreſſing the people out of doors, than of confining themſelves to the ſubject in debate. He inſiſted that to expreſs a hope that the Preſident would do a certain thing was to coerce him to it. He denied the conſtitutional right to do this.—He charged gentlemen with founding their arguments on a warring in the departments of Government; it was his opinion that government could not go on except there was an union of deſign amongſt the different parts of it. One branch of the Gov. ought not to ſay to the other, you have done wrong, but full faith ſhould be given to each. The anſwer to the ſpeech of the Preſident ſhould not introduce any new matter, by way of advice, but reſpond only ſuch ſentiments as were addreſſed to them. He was againſt offering the advice propoſed, becauſe it was ſaying to France and the world, "we fear our Preſident will not do right, except we direct him." It was ſaid the Preſident met with difficulty in his Negociations, which was owing to the ſlanders which had been ſpread in France, viz. that the Executive was ALL ENGLISH, and the People ALL FRENCH. Of this account the French looked upon the Executive with a jealous eye. If the committee thought theſe things groundleſs they ſhould aſſure the French, that the Preſident is LESS ENGLISH, and they LESS FRENCH than have been repreſented by expreſſing their confidence in him. But it was ſaid they ſhould give their ultimatum; but that if the amendment paſſed, he ſaid, would not be the caſe, becauſe the Preſident would make what ultimatum he judged proper.

He had no doubt that the Preſident would do all that was wiſhed by them to conciliate the French. He did not know but he would do more; nor was he certain it would not be proper do more than had yet been contemplated. He did not know but it would be neceſſary to deal with France as with Algiers; ſuch queſtions were queſtions of expediency, and the ultimatum ſhould be given with care. It was difficult to ſay what the deſigns of the French were; he apprehended they wanted to involve us by degrees in a war with her enemy.

Mr. BALDWIN wiſhed, ſince they muſt return an anſwer, that it ſhould be done in the leaſt miſchievous way. He believed the majority of the committee was in favor of the principle of the amendment, and differed only about the manner of expreſſing it. The treaty of 1778 had long been conſidered as bearing hard upon the French, and propoſitions had been made for relaxing it, but they had been refuſed by our Executive. This conduct the Houſe were called upon to approve; but they choſe rather, by means of the amendment, to ſay "you have done right hitherto, but, rather than hazard the peace of the country, we wiſh France to be put upon the ſame footing with other nations."

Mr. SEWALL corrected the ſtatement of the gentlemen laſt up, by inſiſting that our Executive had entered into a negociation, and done all in their power to form a new treaty, and that it was entirely owing to the French miniſter that it was not completed.—Mr. S. complained of the remarks which had fallen from the ſpeaker. If gentlemen were deemed in order by the chair, he did not think that gentleman was authorized, when out of that ſituation, to paſs his cenſures upon them. Although the agents of foreign countries were preſent, he ſaid, they were not to be prevented by this circumſtance from expreſſing their ſentiments freely.

Mr. BRENT was not ſurpriſed that the gentleman juſt ſat down was diſpleaſed with the amendment. He had told the committee, on a former occaſion, that he had no hopes of reconciliation; he ſtated that we had nothing to hope but from our own unanimity, and from the combination of foreign nations with us againſt the aggreſſions of the French. He did not therefore addreſs himſelf to that gentleman, but to thoſe who did not entertain ſo deſpicable an opinion of the French nation; to thoſe who believe the irritation ſubſiſting between the two countries might be put a ſtop to. To them he recommended the amendment as a conciliatory meaſure. He then examined the different objections which had been urged againſt it; and inſiſted upon the right the Houſe had at all times to expreſs their difference of opinion from the other branches of government, ſince the government was made up of checks.—He alſo advocated the right that they had to offer an opinion to the Executive upon important occaſions, eſpecially in a caſe in the event of which war might be involved.

Mr. W. SMITH ſaid the doctrine of checks held, as it reſpected laws, which were paſſed by the three branches of government; but had nothing to do with buſineſs that belonged only to one or two of the branches; for inſtance, that Houſe had no right to check the Preſident in duties which the conſtitution has repoſed in him. But the gentleman from New-Jerſey had introduced a new *check*—a check on the freedom of ſpeech, when particular characters were preſent. He did not expect to have heard any ſuch obſervation, particularly from the quarter from whence it came.

Mr. DAYTON wiſhed the gentleman to ſtate what he had ſaid fairly. Mr. D. repeated his expreſſion.

Mr. W. SMITH ſaid members were not to be called to account for what fell from them on that floor, and he hoped a remark of that kind would never again be made. He was not at a loſs to know the motive for all the anxiety which appeared for the paſſing of this amendment. The French had never aſked for what was propoſed to be granted them; he would undertake to ſay they had refuſed it. Mr. S. ſhewed by the correſpondence betwixt Mr. Randolph and Mr. Adet, that there had been a perfect willingneſs on the part of our executive to make alterations in the exiſting treaty with that nation agreeably to their wiſhes, and that it was not owing to any thing on our part that it was not done.

All that could be ſaid for the preſent amendment, was, that it was *leſs bad* than the one negatived, as there was not a ſingle word in this which altered the ſenſe from the other. He repeated the propriety of making a ſtipulation for the payment of our twelve millions of loſs by ſpoliations, which if the French were not able to pay in money, they might pay in ſhips of war and frigates. He did not wiſh France to be put upon the ſame footing with other countries, becauſe they were ſtipulations in ſome of our treaties, which he ſhould not like to ſee in a French treaty; for inſtance, in our treaty with Sweden, there was an article which had produced great inconvenience. He meant the embargo article. There was an article alſo in the treaty with Spain, which, though it may not be injurious as it relates to that country, he ſhould be ſorry to ſee it inſerted in a French treaty. By the 16th article of that treaty, the Spaniards were allowed to take great liberties with our veſſels: when their ſhips of war, in want of proviſions, meet any of our veſſels, they are allowed to take out of them ſuch neceſſaries as they ſtand in need of, for which they give a *receipt*, to be paid by their government agents. This liberty he ſhould not like to have given to French veſſels, that they might take proviſions from our veſſels, in exchange for a *bit of paper*. There was alſo an article in our treaty with Algiers, the 12th, which he would not have inſerted in a French treaty, viz. "that a citizen found on board an American veſſel, having no paſſport, ſhall be conſidered as a lawful prize."

It was very extraordinary that gentlemen were continually calling the Britiſh treaty a *bad* one, and ſtill they wiſhed the French to be put upon the ſame footing with the Britiſh. He would rather give them an equivalent in ſome other way. The gentleman from Pennſylvania had wiſhed the committee to rally round the ſtandard of peace (by which he meant the amendment before them.) This put him in mind of the ſtory of a recruiting ſerjeant, who was beating up for recruits when the prince of Wales was a little boy, who ſeeing ſome boys playing at marbles, in order to ſeduce them, ſaid that they would have nothing to do but *to play at marbles with the Prince*. He doubted not every member in that committee wiſhed for peace; but he truſted they had too much diſcernment thus to be *taken in*.

Mr. GALLATIN ſaid, one of the obſervations made by the gentleman laſt up, he could not aſſent to; he did not believe they were all deſirous of peace; for, if he muſt expreſs his opinion, he did not believe *that gentleman wiſhed for peace*. Mr. G. drew this concluſion from the variety of contradictory objections which he had urged againſt the amendment. To prove that our Executive wiſhed to have remedied the grievances complained of in the Britiſh treaty; he had read letters which paſſed between the French miniſter and the ſecretary of ſtate, in July, 1795.

Theſe letters were written before the Britiſh treaty was ratified by the Preſident, and therefore it was not poſſible they could treat upon the articles contained in that treaty, eſpecially as the powers given to Mr. Adet were given to him before the Britiſh treaty was known. The tranſaction only ſhewed, therefore, that our Executive was well diſpoſed, at a certain period, to enter into a new commercial treaty with France, more reciprocal than that of 1778. But the offer to treat was made—with whom? with a man who had no power to treat, and he had not heard that the Executive had ſent over to France any perſon empowered to treat with that government.

But it was ſaid this amendment was big with danger, as it would give to France certain proviſions granted in treaties, with other powers, which it is not deſirable ſhe ſhould have. An article in the Swediſh treaty was mentioned, but gentlemen ſhould recollect that this was an article of *reciprocity*: we have the ſame right in a Swediſh port that Swedes have in ours; and as we had heard great complaints about embargoes upon our veſſels in French ports, if an article of this ſort was agreed upon, it would be of great advantage to us. The next objectionable article was one in the Spaniſh treaty, allowing ſhips of war in diſtreſs to take out proviſions from our veſſels, on giving a receipt. This, Mr. G. ſaid, was allowed by the law of nations, if there had been no proviſion of the kind in the the treaty, that only provided the manner of paying for what was taken. As to the treaty with Algiers he could ſee no connection between that and the treaties in queſtion; yet, even in that treaty, free bottoms were allowed to make free goods. Beſides, Mr. G. obſerved, this addreſs was to be ſent to our Executive, who knew very well what was meant by the expreſſions uſed in the amendment. He charged gentlemen with endeavouring to raiſe the prejudice of members with reſpect to the treaty queſtion, in order to get them to rally round the ſtandard of oppoſition to the amendment. He apologized for having ſo expreſsly charged the gentleman from S. Carolina with not wiſhing for peace, but did not mean to retract the expreſſion.

Mr. W. SMITH ſaid, he wiſhed to relieve the gentleman from the uneaſineſs he ſeemed to feel from having made ſo direct a charge againſt him; but he would tell him, that he did not believe *(though he had ſaid ſo)* that if the French were not ſatisfied with the terms offered in this amendment, he would be willing to go to war. And now he tho't the account ſettled between them.

Mr. COIT ſaid, that having brought forward a motion ſimilar in its ſpirit to the one under conſideration, which had not been ſeconded, and intending to vote againſt the preſent, it became neceſſary to give his reaſons. He did not think it the ſame thing. The difference, it was true, was not very great, but it was ſo great as to induce him not to give his vote for it. It conſiſted, we believe, in this—in Mr. C's amendment, the words were "on grounds as favorable," and in Mr. Dayton's, "on grounds ſimilar to." But he thought the expreſſion ambiguous.

The queſtion, on Mr. Dayton's amendment, was put and carried, there being for it 52, againſt it 47.

The committee roſe, and had leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1797.

The perſons nominated by the Preſident of the United States, as Envoys to the French Republic, are

Gen. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina,

FRANCIS DANA, Chief Juſtice of Maſſachuſetts. And

Gen. JOHN MARSHALL, of Virginia.

The APOLOGISTS in a certain Aſſembly, while they hunt up every poſſible circumſtance and reſort to a thouſand contemptible quibbles to juſtify the conduct of France and her outrageous piracies, have the audacity to ſay that there is no ſuch thing exiſting as FRENCH INFLUENCE. They remind us of SIR FRETFUL PLAGIARY, in the CRITIC, who gets into a violent paſſion to convince his hearers that he is in a very good humor, and not at all ruffled by the criticiſms on his works.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Weymouth, Guthrie, Norfolk, 4
Sloop Driver, Paddock, N. York, 2
Sally, Johnſon, Baltimore, 10

CLEARED.

Schr. Triton, Howard, St. Thomas,
Harriet, Sweetſer, ditto
Sloop Jane, Brown, Baltimore,

A ſhip is below, name unknown.

The veſſels arrived laſt evening came into the capes on Monday, and ſaw nothing of The Pandour.

Commodore Barney's two frigates were lying at Crany Iſland on Saturday laſt.—The Reſolution of 74, and Aſſiſtance of 50 guns, were at anchor without the capes of Virginia, and the Andromeda, l'Eſperance, and Lynx, lay in Hampton roads the ſame day.

NEW-YORK, MAY 31.

ARRIVED.	DAYS
Ship Neptune, Miller, Calcutta,	193

Capt. Chace from New York, bound to St. Thomas' was ſpoke May 12, lat. 32, long. 69, ſix days out—Ship Sylvanus from New York for Briſtol, was ſpoke May 10; Skinner. King, Poll, Sands, and Heſeran of New York ſpoke by Capt. Holland, arrived at Boſton from Bourdeaux.

NORFOLK, May 23.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Ship Rebecca, Corran,	London 48

St. Andrew's Society.

AT a quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held at the Golden Swan, laſt evening, the following gentlemen were unanimouſly elected members thereof:

Lord Henry Stewart,
The Honorable Thomas M'Donald,
Mr. William Alexander,
Capt. Duncan Roſe,
Mr. James Thorbur,
Mr. James Stuart, jun.
Mr. William Gardner,
Mr. Samuel Campbell, of N. Y.

The treaſurer, Mr. Shields, preſented to the meeting the ſtatement of the funds of the ſociety; whereupon, it was

Reſolved, that he be requeſted to continue his ſtrenuous exertions to collect in the arrears due to the poor fund, and to make report of his ſucceſs thereiu at the next quarterly meeting.

Richard Lake, Secretary.

June 1. 3p

BOSTON, May 26.

On Friday evening, came to town by the way of New York, captain APPLETON, of the ſchooner Cynthia of this port, lately captured by the French, carried into, and condemned at St. Martins. On ſailing in with the plundering privateer, three or four of her expert freebooters, were ſent on board, who, without enquiring the deſtination of the veſſel, proceeded to break open the cheſts in the cabin, ſeizing, with an infernal voraciouſneſs, upon every thing valuable. Capt. A. begged them to reſpect the property till the veſſel had been fairly adjudged a prize, obſerving, that by the conduct they were then uſing, they riſqued the forfeiture of thoſe heavy bonds, which *honeſt* governments always exacted, before commiſſioning privateers: But Pharoah's heart was as ſoft as ſpring ſnow to the hearts of theſe Marauders. They proceeded with their pillaging. The whole of the time which the prize maſter had poſſeſſion of the veſſel at ſea, captain A. was obliged to lodge upon deck, expoſed to frequent rains and diſagreeable varying winds, and when a murmur eſcaped his lips at this brutal uſage, he ſuffered under the cowardly blows of theſe power proud pirates. After arriving at St. Martins, he was driven on ſhore without a change of clothing, or any means of procuring ſuſtenance: His application for ſome relief from his property was treated with the moſt imperious inſolence; oaths and threats of aſſaſſination were the mildeſt treatment he experienced. The veſſel's papers were ſent to Guadaloupe, and in a few days an order of condemnation was returned; without the leaſt opportunity being afforded capt. A. for defending his property, or knowing the form of trial. It is to the humanity of capt. POUSELIT of Marblehead, that capt. A. was enabled again to reach his native country.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and ſtate of Georgia, will be ſold by public ſale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tueſday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in this city, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale.

1ſt. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunſwick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Sattilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road paſſes through theſe lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are alſo interſected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally granted to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, ſurveyor, and from Major Hopkins now reſiding in Philadelphia, that the body of theſe lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large veſſels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly firſt rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the ſtate of Georgia, poſſeſſing the ſame advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers reſpecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcribers and may be ſeen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 5, South 4th Street. The terms of payment will be one third caſh, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and ſix months after the ſale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaſer on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes firſt due.

THOMAS FITZIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. coutf.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having ſent by the ſhip Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank ſtock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, incluſive, for three ſhares each—and the ſaid veſſel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will moſt probably occaſion the loſs of the ſaid certificates, gives this public notice,

That he ſhall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper tranſfer.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-ſtreet.

June 1. 3aw6w

To be diſpoſed of,

The time of a black Woman,

WHO has five years and eight months to ſerve—She is lately from the country, is healthy and ſtrong, a good waſher and ironer, and capable of doing all the work of a large family. The preſent proprietor's motive for parting with her, is ſuch as cannot be deemed an objection by thoſe perſons who may wiſh to purchaſe her. Enquire at the office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chenut-ſtreet.

June 1. dtf

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street.

The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS THIS EVENING, June 1,
Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equeſtrian Performers of both ſexes.

A grand diſplay of Horſemanſhip,

By Meſſrs. M'Donald, Herman, C. Vandeveide, Nicholas Corre, M'Donald, the Clown, and Lailſon.

Still Vaulting by Mr. Lailſon, in which he will execute ſeveral difficult exerciſes, which have never been attempted but by himſelf.

Mr. SULLY, in the character of Clown, will perform a variety of Comic Feats.

Mr. LAILSON will perform ſeveral curious and aſtoniſhing exerciſes, which he will not undertake to enumerate, in order to ſurprize the ſpectator; his aim being to pleaſe;—and nothing ſhall be neglected to render the exerciſes worthy the attention of the amateurs of this new art.

BUCEPHALUS will leap over a table of a very great height and alſo through a large hogſhead, with his rider on his back.

MIſs VANICE will perform ſeveral aſtoniſhing feats which has never been attempted but by herſelf.

At the requeſt of a number of reſpectable ſtrangers, will be preſented for the laſt time, a grand hiſtorical pantomime in three acts, called The

American Heroine.

The doors will be opened at half paſt five o'clock, and the performances begin preciſely at ſeven.

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No. 119 Chesnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795.

Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.
February 22. §.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §.

Doctor Perkins

INFORMS the citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days at the sign of the Indian Queen, south Fourth-street. He will be happy to wait on those who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of his

Patent Metallic Points;

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor at his lodgings, where he has for sale the instruments, with the necessary instructions for using them.
May 29. dtf

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
May 30 dtf

For sale, or to be let,

A new three story brick house.

AT the Merchants' Coffee-house, on Friday next, the 2d of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, will be sold by public vendue, a genteel three story house. It is pleasantly situated on the south side of Arch-street, the fourth house above Fourth-street. It may be viewed any time before the sale. Terms are one fourth in approved notes at 60 days, and the remainder in seven years on security and interest annually. If not sold it will be put up to be let on a lease of seven years. Immediate possession may be given. Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale, by

Richard Footman & Co.
Auctioneers.
May 29. d5t

Advertisement.

To be sold at private sale,

A LIKELY strong bay HORSE, 5 years old, fit for the saddle. Also, a likely full blooded MARE, 4 years old, runs well, and is now fit for the path—they are lately from Virginia, and may be seen at the stables of James M'Cawley, No. 45 in Cherry alley. Any person desirous to buy either or both, must apply to the owner, at Mr. Valley's corner of Cherry-alley and Fourth-street.
May 22. 3t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury
STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

GOLD AND SILVER
Bullion.

THE highest price in ready money will be given for gold or silver bullion, old gold or silver, or gold dust, at No. 29, North Seventh-street.
April 20 2aw6w

A FEW BOXES OF
Bologna Sausages,

Of a superior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street,
April 20, eotf

Advertisement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame house in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick. The house is entirely new and finished with taste. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres, with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, cow-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with a young orchard of 200 grafted trees. Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber. This will be sold in lots or together, as will best suit the purchasers.*

The payments, one third cash—one third in one year—and the remaining third, one year following, with interest on the two last payments, and approved security.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Esq. or Dr. Ralph Lott, Cranberry; of Isaac Snowden, at Princeton; or of Isaac Snowden, Jun. No. 141 South Second street, Philadelphia.
May 25 §6mwfs

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,
FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Rafer, from Bourdeaux,
CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes
For Sale by
Rundle & Leech.
May 15 §

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.
May 18 §30t

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Chesnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.
March 6. §

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and

The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagsborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-House and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.
May 23. *12t

Richard Bayley & Co.

Late JOHN WHITESIDES & Co.
No. 136 Market-street,

HAVE received per the ships William Penn and Star from London, a large and fashionable assortment of the following articles: viz.

Chintzes, and printed Cottons, of the newest patterns
Furniture Dimities and Chintzes
Ginghams, plain and figured,
Muslins, printed and embroider'd
Do. tambour'd, plain, check and strip'd
Do. tamboured, of a very superior quality
Fine Book, Jaconet and Decca Handkerchiefs
Dimities and muslinets
Damask table-linen, in setts and in the piece
Diaper ditto in Cloths and in ditto
Holland and Russia Sheetings
Loop'd Hollands and Irish Linens
Long Lawns and Cambrics
Sattins and Silks, plain and figured
Ribbons and Gloves
Crapes and Gauzes
Straw, Chip, and Paper Hats and Bonnets, new shapes
Fancy trimmings, &c.
With a variety of articles in the Linen-Drapery and Haberdashery line.
May 22 §20t

Just Arrived,

In the schooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St Thomas, and for sale by the subscriber.
Muscovado Sugar in hhds. tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
And Laguira hides.

ALSO ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, and Sherry and Malaga	
Hyson Skin Teas.	Wines.
Yellow Nankeens.	Holland Gin in pipes.
Canton Cloth.	Do. Cheese.
Lutestrings.	Do. Glass ware.
Silk Handkerchiefs.	China Ware.
Sewing Silk.	Window Blinds.
Cotton in bales.	Rhubarb.
Peruvian Bark.	Quicksilver, &c.

JOSEPH SIMS.
May 22d. d14t.

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,
A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.
Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. 5 ditto
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins
WILLING & FRANCIS.
March 27. 3aw

To be Sold,

A large and convenient
Three Story Brick House;

SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of

M. Keppele,
No. 138, Chesnut-street.
May 31. §

Imported in the ship Figot,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Imperial } TEAS
April 20. eotf

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Man.

WHO has about six years and an half to serve. He is honest and sober, a tolerable waiter, and understands driving a carriage.
For terms apply at No. 113, South Third Street.
May 25. eod6t

All persons who have any demands

Against the estate of John Finlay, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly attested on or before the 20th of May next—and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.
ROBERT HENDERSON, } *Administrators*
JOHN M'CARA, }
April 26.

Translations.

MEMORIALS, advertisements, epistolary, and other writings in French and English, undertaken by Samuel Chandler, A. M. translator of Le Moniteur, L'Observateur, Les Quatre Fils Aymons, L'Heroine Americain, and many other French authors.

S. C. has been in the habit of compiling for the most approved publications, & occasionally attending where the hurry of business may require his immediate attendance.

Encouraged and assisted by gentlemen of abilities, he proposes publishing by subscription, a work in French and English, by the title of *The American Spectator.* The prospectus may be seen at his lodgings, No. 67, *Arch-street.*
April 27. †

Benjamin & Jacob Johnson,
No. 147 Market Street, Philadelphia,
HAVE just received by the Connecticut and other late arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of well chosen
DRY GOODS,
For the ensuing Season, for sale on the lowest terms for cash or the common credit.
A large collection of Books at their usually moderate prices.
4th month, 25th, 1797, tw&s4

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
May 8 w3m

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 12aw3m

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale —This Lottery will positively commence drawing the 29th day of May next—Check books for registering and examination in this, the City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries, now drawing, are kept—also information where Tickets in Washington, No. 2, and Patterson may be had—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at ten dollars each, and as soon as issued, Tickets in all the other Lotteries authorized by the Legislature of this state will be for sale.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends who wish to sell bank stock, certificates, bills of exchange or notes, houses, land, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.
WILLIAM BLACKBURN.
April 8. 2aw

TEAS.

A FEW chests of Imperial, Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas of a superior quality for sale at the store of the subscriber, the north-west corner of Market and Third-streets.
Patent Shot.

ALSO,

A large CELLAR to be let at a very low rent. Enquire as above of RICHARD WISTAR.
April 29. fru&th1m

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S
FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.
For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 24. 3tawtf.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,
A Lot of Land;

SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Esquire, upon which are an excellent brick house, two stories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, also a good stable, carriage house and other buildings. The situation is valuable for business of any kind, and at least equal to any other in the town.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to William Rossell, Esquire, John Perry, or Richard Coxe, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subscriber, in the city of Burlington.
JOSEPH M'ILVAINE.
Burlington, 27th April May 5—§3w

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—
For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 south Front street.
May 18 th4w

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash		20,000 dollars,	30,000, are 50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
00 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20	- -	20,000
15,000 do.	10	- -	150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.
SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.
mwf

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,
The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.
The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.
The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.
An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.
A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.
D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.
April 3. §

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above interesting paper, may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.
May 13 §

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.
For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, North Second street,

A few doors above Arch-street,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.
May 11. dtf

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,
May 1st, 1797.
THE STOCKHOLDERS

WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.
WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.
10 m4w

To be sold at private sale,

A TWO story dwelling house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, state of New-Jersey, in a healthy and pleasant situation. The house is of brick, containing four good sized rooms, with a convenient kitchen and cellar. The lot, on which is a stable, &c. contains about an acre of land of the best quality, with a front sufficient to admit two or three large houses, independent of that part at present occupied by the house.

For further particulars enquire of Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. in Burlington, or Joseph Reed, No. 214, High-street, Philadelphia.
May 12. co2w

This Day is published,

By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the STONE HOUSE, No. 41 south Second-street,
Price 37 1-2 cents,
Two Lectures on Combustion.

SUPPLEMENTARY to a course of Lectures on CHEMISTRY; containing an Examination of Dr. Priestley's Considerations on the Doctrine of Phlogiston, and the accompostion of Water,
By *JOHN MACLEAN,*
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of New-Jersey.
May 22 mwf3p

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple. on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-streets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.
May 16. dtf

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, will be exacted
By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.
May 15 §1m

Gold and Silver Watches,

OF an excellent quality, and neat fashionable Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Eight Day Clocks and Time Pieces, fashionable Steel and Gilt Chains, &c. &c. for Sale by
JOHN J. PARRY,
Clock and Watchmaker, No. 38. S. 2d street.
☞ Clocks and Watches of all kinds carefully repaired.
May 19. tues. & sa. 3w

For Sale,

At this Office,
No. 119 Chesnut street,
A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the
GEORGIA LANDS.
March 13 §

Caution.

THE Public are hereby forewarned against trusting the step-daughter of the Subscriber, and her mother, his second wife. Repeated misconduct compels him to forbid any person to give them credit on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.
LUNO BROWN.
Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 18—¶th3t